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THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, - - DECEMBER 18

General Neal Dow in Louisiana.

We make the following extract from a letter addressed to the Editors of the New York Express:

"Not desiring to enlarge upon the subject, I will mention one instance among a hundred of a similar character. Mrs. Montrose, a widow, living in the parish of Plaquemine, has invariably refused to take any part against the United States, while all of her family were ardent supporters of the Southern Confederacy. I mention her because she is a lady, and not likely to take up arms against or for a Government. She was visited by order of General Neal Dow, filled of every thing about her little girl, and the apparatus of her deceased husband. Plate, silver, provisions, furniture, even to the carpet on the floor, were feloniously abstracted. Every description of the same fate. Beds were ripped up and bedsteads demolished with diabolical fury, after they had partaken freely of her wines and brandies, and when ready to leave the place, about a hundred negroes were forced from the place to accompany their ill-gotten gains.

A couple of young ladies, having buried their father, who had an aversion to matrimony, conversing on his character, the eldest observed:

"He is dead at last, and now we will marry."

"Well," said the youngest, "I am for a rich husband and Mr. C—, shall be my man."

"Hold, sister," said the other, "don't let us be so hasty in the choice of our husbands. Let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us, our marriages are registered in heaven's book."

"I am sorry for that," replied the youngest, "for I am afraid father will tear out the leaf."

Boy Sweethearts.—A prudent young man will at least let twenty-one years pass over his head before he contemplates taking upon himself the responsibility of the most solemn engagement he will have to enter into during the whole of his life. Too early marriages are repugnant to the laws of nature, and, with some rare exceptions, are productive of unhappiness. Violent fires soon extinguish themselves; and the man, very often, after waking from the brilliant dream of his youth, finds himself regretting the rashness and imprudence he had committed during that fascinating period. The love of the man is different in quality to that of the boy, and in many instances the unfortunate wife has to endure the knowledge that she is unloved by her husband. The experience which a young man of nineteen has had to select a wife with that sound judgment on so important an occasion, is not very extensive. His eyes are blinded by passion, and the reflection power he can devote to such a circumstance is dazzled by beauty of face and figure, associated probably with accomplishments more ornamental than useful. When he discovers the mistake he has committed, all his wife's perfections vanish, and he unjustly attempts to throw the whole blame upon her shoulders. Such matches are unequal, and are the causes of much misery afterwards. Three or four years will make a greater difference in the appearance of a woman than in that of a man; besides it is ridiculous to mate a grown up woman with a boy. Such marriages offend social propriety, and tend to lessen the respect which is paid to a social contract. Women, more sensible than men in such matters, invariably dislike boy sweethearts.

The Dome of the Capitol.—The magnificent dome of the capitol, designed by Thos. W. Walter, and now in course of construction under his direction, is rapidly progressing to completion. The principal frame has been completed, the ribs put in place, and the outer plating is being finished.—After this is done, nothing will be left to complete the exterior of the dome but the construction of the lantern and the placing of the ornaments on the upper windows and around the spring of the cupola. The castings for the inner dome are in course of preparation, and will soon be ready. The height of the iron work above the basement, including the statue, will be 285 feet. The whole quantity of iron received from the beginning of the work up to the present time was about 7,500,000 pounds, and 800,000 more will be needed. The dome will be crowned with Crawford's gigantic and imposing statue of freedom, which is nineteen and a half feet high, and weighs 15,000 lbs. The entire cost of the statue was \$25,000. The cost of the dome and statue together, when completed, will be about \$900,000.

"Ah, Mike, ye villainous rogue, you came home tonight again last night!"

"Toiglit!" said Mike, "now go away wid yer nonsense, Mrs. McGinnis. Shure a man couldn't have been in a more 'loose' condition nor I was."

From the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis.

The War—Its Constitutionality and Effects.

The excitement of the public mind, for a long period preceding the recent elections, was such, that it would have attempted boldly to combat the errors and designate the crimes which have been committed by the Abolition party since the fourth of March, 1861. There is a time when the discussion of principles and the denunciation of abuses may do much good, by enlightening and instructing the minds of those whose mistaken views are the result of ignorance or want of due reflection. But when passion sways the heart and masters the intellect, every barrier which is interposed, or obstruction which is thrown in the way of its onward course, only serves like those opposing forces of nature which cause the fearful melstrom of Norway to lash its victim into fury and madness. The unconstitutional, arbitrary and most wicked arrests, which have been made by the Abolition Government throughout the Eastern and Western States—together with the equally atrocious suspension of that noble writ, which was designed to defeat the malignity of tyrants, may, and doubtless has operated to silence many a voice which would otherwise have been heard in tones of eloquent patriotism pleading the cause of our sorrowing, bleeding country. But it would be a melancholy and most humiliating reflection, that among thirty millions of people so few found who dared to protest in the name of God and of humanity, against the unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the administration, because they feared to make such protest. That the silence of our political writers and others, was not caused by fear of personal consequences, but by the belief that the time had not yet arrived when the cold, calm voice of reason could be heard, the writer of this article is well assured, and he is equally well convinced, that the time has at length come when every man will be heard who speaks boldly and earnestly in defense of his opinions and in condemnation of tyranny, regardless of the source from whence it may proceed. It is an extraordinary fact—one which has no parallel in history, that the terrible war in which we have been engaged for the last nineteen months, has not shaken the confidence of a single man acquainted with the nature of our State and Federal systems—in the wisdom and virtue of the constitution of 1787, by which the Constitution of the United States was formed and adopted. That noble instrument has not failed; but it is the people for whom it was designed, and upon whom it has conferred such blessings, as men never before derived from governments, who have failed—failed in adherence to its principles, and thereby failed in their duty to themselves and to the world. There never has been a time since the Federal Constitution went into operation, in which the Government having been administered in the spirit and according to the true intent and meaning of the bond by which it was created, did not afford full, adequate and complete protection to every citizen, and at the same time command the respect and admiration of the world; while on the other hand, no attempt has ever been made to tighten the bond, by contracting the sovereignty of the States, which has not been attended with dissatisfaction and ultimate disaster, terminating finally in the dismemberment of the Union. The seceding States have testified their faith in the Federal system in the most solemn manner in which such testimony could be given—by renegeing for their own government the old Constitution, almost word for word. May God help us, who have never, formally, abandoned, to restore it to its pristine vigor and usefulness in all the States which remain under the old flag!

The foregoing remarks I have deemed necessary before proceeding to discuss, according to my design, the present war, as a constitutional measure and its effects upon the country. In the convention which formed the Federal Constitution, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, introduced a resolution, which he desired to incorporate into that instrument, authorizing the Government, in the event that a State, or any body of men within a State, should resist the laws of the United States, to call from the remaining States a force sufficient to overcome such resistance and compel obedience. On a succeeding day, Mr. Paterson, of New Jersey, offered a similar resolution, though couched in different language; indeed, it is somewhat remarkable, that the language of Mr. Lincoln's first proclamation, in April, 1861, is almost word for word that of Paterson's resolution. These resolutions were considered by the Convention, in the order of their introduction, and having been debated by Alexander Hamilton, J. Madison, George Mason and Luther Martin, all of whom bitterly opposed their adoption, on the ground that they were repugnant to the principles of the proposed government, destructive to the sovereignty of the States and calculated to weaken the general system, were rejected by the votes of all the members, save those by whom they were offered. It is, therefore certain, of the power of the government under the Constitution, to make war upon a disobedient or seceding State, no such idea existed, either in the minds of the movers in the foregoing resolutions, or in those of the remaining members of the Convention, otherwise their rejection would not have been placed upon grounds antagonistic to the grant of such power, as was sought to be conferred upon the Government by implication; but on the contrary, it can only be exercised by subverting the Constitution and disregarding its plainest and most important principles, as I shall proceed to show. It will be observed, first: That the Government of the United States is purely federal, both in form and substance. By which I mean, that it derives its authority from the written agreement of sovereign States who have not thereby relinquished any portion of their sovereignty. It is so in form; because the President is chosen by electors, selected by, and representing their several States, as distinct and separate communities; because the Senate and lower branch of Congress are in like manner composed of representatives from the several

States, and are not taken from greater and less districts, carved out of the whole territory of the Union; and lastly, because the President and Senate, chosen by the Supreme Court, although chosen by the President and Senate, possesses a separate and independent jurisdiction within each State. It is so in substance; because, although the Government exercises certain powers over the citizens of each State, it does so, by virtue of the same authority, precisely, through which the State governments execute their functions, viz: By the consent of the people within each State, separately given. In other words, both the Federal and State governments derive their authority within each State, from the people thereof, and according to the theory which formerly obtained in this country, are nothing more than agents of the people in each State. That this idea may be rendered perfectly plain it is only necessary to remember that neither the Federal nor State governments are sovereign, but the sovereignty resides with the people by whom those governments were created. Now, by whom was the Federal Government invested with the sovereign powers, which it exercises within the limits of Pennsylvania? Certainly by the people of that State alone, for if they had refused to adopt the Federal Constitution, it would have been inoperative within that State, even though it had received the unanimous vote of the people in every other State. Nor does the fact of the other States having in like manner, as Pennsylvania, adopted the same common agent, render the instrument creating such agent any more the great work of a united people, than if each of the States had adopted for itself the same form of State government established by the others. It is folly to contend that the people of any State ever empowered an agent of their own creation to make war upon themselves. Again, the Federal Government possesses no powers except those granted to it in the Constitution. This limitation of power would be wholly inoperative and the Constitution itself a useless instrument, if the Government, notwithstanding the limitation, can enforce its laws within a disobedient State by calling out the military power of the remaining States. Such a construction takes from the States the right to resist unconstitutional legislation, and makes the Federal Government the sole judge of the extent of its own powers, thereby placing the people of each State at the mercy of a Government of their own creation. Can any one believe that such a folly was committed by the Convention or sanctioned by the people of the States? The burden of proof lies upon those who make the assertion, and the evidence is altogether against them. I have said, and will now proceed to show, that war against a State can only be prosecuted by subverting the Constitution and disregarding its plainest and most important principles. For this purpose the Administration has furnished the evidence.

First. The President, by increasing the army and navy of the United States, by calling large numbers of men into the land and naval service, and calling forth the militia without the authority of Congress, has violated the 8th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution.

Second. The Southern ports have been blockaded in violation of the treaties with foreign nations, and of the 9th Section of article 1st of the Constitution.

Third. The writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended by the President in violation of the 9th Section of Article 1st of the Constitution.

Fourth. Illegal searches and seizures have been made under the authority of the President, both of persons and property, in the "loyal" States, in violation of the 4th Article of the Amendments to the Constitution.

Fifth. Congress has passed a law for the confiscation of Southern property, which has been approved by the President, in violation of the 9th Section of Article 1st, the 3d Sec. of Article 3d of the Constitution, and the 5th Article of Amendments to the Constitution.

Sixth. The President has issued a proclamation of freedom to the slaves within certain States, and has invited them to engage in servile insurrection, in violation of every dictate of humanity, precept of religion, and of all the principles of the Constitution.

Seventh. The Government of the United States, for the purpose of supporting the expenses of the war, has issued its notes and forced them into the currency of the country as one of our standards of value, against the policy of all civilized nations, and without the authority of the Constitution.

Other instances might be given in which the Constitution has been set aside and wholly disregarded in the prosecution of the present war against the South, as much as declared by leading members of the Abolition party, that even to name the Constitution in connection with the war was treason to the country. But those which I have enumerated, are surely sufficient to satisfy every reasonable man that the Administration, by its own acts and confessions, has been unable to prosecute the war without trampling upon that instrument. I come now to consider the effects or consequences of the war. I have said in another place, that the dissolution of the Union was not caused by inherent defects in the Constitution, but that it was caused by repeated attempts made in our section of the country, to enlarge the powers of the General Government, and thus contract those of the States, more than was lawful, equitable or wise. To those who are familiar with American history, it is well known that much jealousy and bitterness of feeling existed among the colonies, long anterior to the revolution of 1776, and this feeling especially prevailed between the colonies North and South. Dr. Franklin, whose political sagacity will not be denied, having watched this feeling with much interest, and with an earnest desire to restore harmony, only two years before the "Declaration of Independence" expressed the conviction that the had of God alone could unite such discordant elements. Fifteen years thereafter, when the Constitution was submitted to the several State Conventions for ratification, we find from Elliott's debates that similar feelings of distrust, jeal-

ousy and suspicion were exhibited by the members both in speeches and resolutions. Notwithstanding the existence of this feeling, the Constitution was adopted, and matters went on smoothly enough until the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws, during John Adams' administration. Those laws excited much dissatisfaction in the South, and were warmly defended by the North. Next came the war with Great Britain of 1812, and the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, which included all the New England States. Those proceedings were certainly not calculated to promote harmony among the States. The foregoing were, however, but trifling causes of discontent, and time would soon have healed them had not a new and far more dangerous cause of dissension been thrown into the cauldron, in the "protective policy," or "American system," as it is sometimes called. This selfish, wicked, and unconstitutional measure has been the fruitful source of "all our woes." In 1815 it was prayed for by the New England manufacturers as a favor, to be granted to them for three years, during which time they supposed that, aided by the new tariffs of 25 per cent, they would be enabled to get rid of their manufacturing capital without material loss. In 1820, 1824, 1828, 1832 and even afterwards, they demanded as a right that they should be permitted to force upon the agricultural States, the products of their factories at their own prices, by means of tariffs excluding competition from other lands. These demands were strenuously resisted by the South as they were warmly urged by New England, and ultimately the Western States threw their weight into the scale with the South. The coalition between the New England manufacturers and the Abolitionists, commenced at this period, and has ever since been maintained. It was necessary to wear the West from the South, otherwise the selfish schemes of New England must fail, and as this could not be affected by appeals to the interest of the former, resort must be had to passion, prejudice, hatred, all of which may be summed up in the one word, Abolitionism. Who is there, among our old citizens, who does not remember the time when the Western mails were filled with newspapers, pamphlets, &c., representing the "poor negro" under the lash of his cruel master, who, being unable to work him in factories, was determined that nobody else should engage in those healthful, pleasant and profitable employments? And who, again, is there among us, who does not know the many years which have been employed in disseminating abolitionism among our people, and in traducing the South throughout the world by pulpits, lecturers, school teachers, and through the instrumentality of school books, tracts, newspapers, pamphlets, books of fiction, books of travel, and even of history? Earnest, persistent, and long continued labor, whether directed to a good or evil purpose, will always make its impression upon society. The mass of the people had neither time nor inclination to inquire into the true condition of the Southern slave, or to investigate the question of his capacity for improvement under another system than that which had been applied to him at the South. Others, who had time and opportunity for such investigations, regarded the subject with indifference, as one with which they had no practical connection, except as it affected our local politics. It was easier, and sometimes more profitable, to assume as true, what the Abolitionist said, than to make the inquiry necessary to expose the falsehoods and errors which were propagated by him. We have the fruits of abolition zeal unopposed by truth, in a broken Union, a terrible war, and a ruinous debt. The contest in regard to the Territories would never have been made, but for the determination of the Abolition party to influence and embitter the minds of the people North and South against each other, under the vain and silly pretence that the South, with one-third the population of the North, if permitted to take slaves into the territories would convert them into Slave States, to the exclusion of free labor. And if such contest had by chance arisen, it could easily have been disposed of by means of the Crittenden compromise, which gave to the North two-thirds of the territory absolutely, and left the remaining third to be disposed of by a majority of the inhabitants, when they should be prepared to convert their territory into a State. Such a settlement, did not, however, suit the Abolition party; by it, the South was recognized as possessing some rights in the territory of the United States, in common with the North, rather than which, that party preferred that the Union be dissolved and then restored by war. That Abraham Lincoln, his Cabinet or his party, ever believed that he could restore the ancient Union of the States, that Union which our fathers made, and which was the source of all our prosperity and greatness as a nation, cannot be credited by any sane man. That they did believe that the Southern States could easily be conquered, reduced to a state of vassalage, and compelled to submit to whatever terms of peace the North, in its magnanimity, might be pleased to propose, I do not doubt. Greatly inferior to the North in population, without arms, or the means of providing them from abroad in consequence of the blockade, which was early declared, without a standing army, destitute of a navy, unaccustomed to raise their own provisions, which has been hitherto supplied by the West, with but few manufacturing establishments, and having within, a large negro population in their midst, who it was fondly hoped by the amiable Seward, Thurlow Weed and their followers, would, when the husbands, fathers and sons, were away to the war with their white foes, commence the work of death and dishonor in their homes, upon defenceless women and children. Is it wonderful, that such men should have deemed it an easy task for the powerful North, with its vast internal resources, its ports open to the world, and assisted by a powerful navy, to crush out and destroy a foe thus situated? They did believe it, and from the commencement of the war assumed the tone of conquerors, instead of the conciliatory tone of men who were bent on

restoring the ancient Union. At first it was hard to persuade the Abolition Administration that it was not politic to put to death the South; it was harder still to procure an exchange of prisoners, and it has been hitherto impossible to convince this same administration that the principles of war recognized among all civilized and christian nations, should be observed in the contest with the Southern States; principles which were only designed to ameliorate the horrors of war, and prevent useless cruelty, and the recognition of which would have saved the people of the North and West from the shame and humiliation which they must ever experience, when the names of Butler, "the beast," of Turchin, "the brute," of Pope, the encourager of rapine and theft, of McNeil, the murderer, and of others of less note, are mentioned in their presence. The South can, and shall be conquered, said the Abolition Administration, and to effect this end, it assumed, and still holds, a double, and most ridiculous attitude before the nations of the world. It claims, at one and the same time, all of the rights which appertain to a nation engaged in war with a foreign nation, and all, and more than all, the rights, within the seceding States, of a government over its own subjects. According to Mr. Lincoln, the Confederate States constitute a nation "de facto" for blockading purposes, and for the exchange of prisoners of war, while the people of these States are subjects of the Federal Government, and therefore liable to have their property confiscated, and their slaves liberated by law. A great absurdity than which can not well be imagined, or one less likely to be tolerated by foreign nations, as we shall soon discover when these conflicting claims are to be discussed. When Fremont was invested with "Proconsular powers," (I quote from himself,) in Missouri, he undertook to confiscate property and liberate slaves by proclamation, but every one capable of reasoning on the subject, attributed his conduct to the insane folly of a party despot, whose head had been turned by his advancement to a position for which nature had never designed him. Since then the Government has fallen with deliberation into the same error, into which its "proconsul" madly rushed. The war has been prosecuted for nearly twenty months, and the South is not yet conquered, nor does that event seem nearer than it did twenty months ago. It is not an easy task to subjugate a brave, united and determined people, even with overwhelming numbers, backed by a long purse, vast resources, and stimulated by hatred. Men will not give up their lives, their honors, their country, without a struggle, not until they have hurled every rock which lies buried in the soil, at the person of their invaders. The Southern people have been accustomed to freedom and they love it! Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet should have thought of this before they commenced the war and drove them to a united resistance. If, however, the South had been, or shall hereafter be, conquered, how will it affect us? Will the Union, the old Union, be restored? I answer no—it is impossible! The idea is vainer than a sick man's dream. The lion may, in the millennium lie down with the lamb, but the master and the slave can never be equals. In that event, no voice from the seceding States will ever again be heard in the halls of Congress, demanding an equality of rights, for its tones mingling with the rattling of chains, and the clanking of fetters would sound broken and unnatural.—Republican government in the North—Despotism in the South! How long would such a Union last? Which would yield first to the demand for unity in government, the Republic or the Despotism? It behoves our people to consider these things. The effect of the war thus far, has been the dissolution of the Union, three hundred thousand men slain in battle, as many more wounded and broken down with disease, at least fifteen hundred millions of debt, much territory laid waste and property destroyed, eternal enmity kindled between the North and the South, much shame brought upon us by the Trent affair, and by the bad conduct of some of our Generals, and our own liberties taken away, under the false plea of a war necessity. You, Mr. Editor, know me well enough to know that I loved the old Union, and would have given much to preserve, or even now to restore it, but I always knew, as our fathers told us, that this could not be done by war, and so predicted, through the columns of your paper long ago.

Yours truly, A CITIZEN.

From the Louisville Journal.

A Morgan-Hunter.

It appears that Colonel Moore was in command of the brigade that surrendered so shamefully to John Morgan at Hartsville. We are not informed what State produced this Colonel Moore, or what State sent him to the war, but we believe that he is one of the new volunteers. We shall wait till we see him in his nightcap before we trouble ourselves to make many inquiries concerning him. We suppose that a good many of our citizens remember this Colonel. He made a speech in our city a few weeks ago—we don't know on what occasion—in front of the Galt House. At that time he was evidently all on fire with the expectation of what he was going to accomplish, especially in the way of annihilating John Morgan. "Oh," said he, "just let me get after this terrible Morgan that you all talk so much about, and I'll settle his hash for him in the shortest kind of order." Soon afterward he set forth upon his expedition, inquiring everywhere for Morgan. Of every traveler and every farmer that he met he demanded, "Have you seen Morgan?" All day and half the night it was "Morgan," "Morgan," "Morgan." When he was ordered to Hartsville he exclaimed: "I pray God I may see Morgan." He saw Morgan. Colonel Moore is or was the climax of vanity. Like every other climax, he must be capped.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword. Neither is of much value without the holder.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Washington Society.

The Washington correspondent of the Ledger says that very few foreign ministers were present at the opening of Congress.—The French and English ministers were both absent. We see nothing wonderful in this. Congress has become such a contemptible body that even a minister from Liberia or Hayti might afford to despise it.—Foreign ministers have become so disgusted with the ignorance, vulgarity and buffoonery in official circles at Washington that they have, many of them, removed to New York, so that they may avoid the necessity of making mere visits of courtesy to the White House and to Cabinet officials. They only encounter our President and Cabinet when they are compelled to—when actual business requires them to do so. By residing in New York, they escape the necessity of attending the State dinners at the White House, and this, during this Administration, must be a great relief to any well bred man, and our own people ought to be thankful that so few foreign representatives are present on such occasions to observe the disgraceful caricaturing of good breeding, and the ludicrous attempts at style and gentility on the part of those who, for the present, misrepresent the American people.

The change in Washington society is remarked by all visitors to that city. But few well-bred people, and but few honest people, are now to be found there. In place of such, we now see lank, lantern-jawed New Englanders, many of them of a poor, parson-like aspect in faded black, soiled linen, and once white choakers, with blue cotton umbrellas, and cheap oil-cloth satchels, half filled with crackers and cheese. These gentlemen are chiefly applicants for chaplainships in the army. They wear a very sanctimonious air, rub their hands unctuously together (when they are not engaged with the cotton umbrellas and the oil-cloth satchels) roll up their eyes piously, and comb their hair back of their eyes piously, and comb their hair back of their ears. A set of meaner, bigger and more profound ignoramus could not be found on the face of the earth.

Another large class of people now in Washington are the contractors and contract-seekers—shoddyites and swindlers generally, who are too well known to need description at our hands. Then we have Abolition emissaries and apostles, of every variety, who are in Washington to urge extreme emancipation measures and to pick up whatever of plunder they can. These men are generally the friends and associates of the Abolition members of Congress, and are of a similar grade in the social, moral and intellectual scale. And to these the correspondents of the Abolition press, small pedlers, and such wretches as Forney, who do the obsequious for their bread and butter, and you have a tolerable idea of the chief elements of Washington society at present, so far as the male sex is concerned. The females present are, of course, the wives and daughters of these, and of course are their fit companions. The sharp-nosed, sharp-voiced daughters of New England are the ruling spirits at present. They all spell cow-k-e-o-w, and pronounce it accordingly, and express wonder in such terms as, "Now, I want to know!" "Du tell!" etc., and invariably ask their neighbors "what they had to pay" for this or that article of clothing.—If, in the society of a foreign minister and his lady, these "ladies" would, of course, ask them the cost of each and every article of their dress; how much dried apples, and maple sugar are worth; where they come from; and how much wages, their kings, queens and emperors received.

Is it any wonder that foreign ministers did not attend the opening of Congress—that they refuse to reside in Washington at this time.

LOOK AT 'TOTHER SIDE, JIM.—When a boy, as I was one day passing through the market with my neighbor Joe, I spied a beautiful orange lying on the top of a basket full of the same fruit. I enquired the price, and was proceeding to buy it, when my brother exclaimed with a shrewdness which I shall never forget,—"look at 'tother side, Jim!"

I looked, and to my astonishment it was entirely rotten.

In passing through life, I have been frequently benefited by this little admonition. When I hear the tongue of slander leveling its venom against some fault or foible of a neighbor, I think, "look at 'tother side, Jim." Be moderate—have charity. Perhaps the fault or foible you talk so much and so loudly of, is almost the only one in your neighbor's character, and perhaps you have as great, or greater ones of your own.

It may be this is your neighbor's weak side, and except this he is a good citizen, a kind neighbor and affectionate father and husband, and a useful member of society.—Others may listen to the story of calumny, but remember, they will fear and despise the calumniator. Learn to overlook a fault in your friends—for perhaps you may wish them to pardon a fault in you.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This dull, stupid, and senseless document will be found in all its length, breadth, and silliness, on the outside of the Gazette to-day; and we confess that we owe an apology to our readers for having occupied so much of our valuable space with a document so weak, puerile, and meaningless.

It is, without doubt, one of the most absurd fallacious, and ridiculous Messages that has ever emanated from any President of the United States, and altogether unworthy of the Executive head of any nation.—A school-boy of fifteen years would have produced a more creditable State, paper, in point of statesmanship, scholarship, or common sense; and, if we mistake not, it will be the laughing stock of other nations, as it is of our own.—Hillsboro Gazette.

John Van Buren, speaks of his military experience as follows:

"Now, I never have made any claim to military experience. To state the matter as strongly as I can, I may safely admit that I am as profoundly ignorant of military matters as any Brigadier General that has been recently appointed."